His Majesties DECLARATION Concerning LEAVIES.

Charles R.

OUr expreſſe Pleaſure is, That this Our Declaration be Publiſhed in all Churches and Chappells within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, by the Parſons, Vicars or Curates of the ſame.

LONDON:
Printed by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſtie: And by the Aſſignes of John Bill.
MDCXLII.

DIEV ET MON DROIT

His Majesties Answer to a Printed Paper, intituled,

A new Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, of the 21. of June 1642. in Answer to His Majesties Letter, dated the 14. of June, and sent to the Lord Major, Aldermen and Sheriffes of the Citie of London.

IT seems by a new Declaration of the 21 of June, in answer to Our Letter of the 14 of the same Moneth to the Lord Major of London, that the Lords and Commons in Parliament have much more leasure then they pretend, or that those Persons Whom We

have before described in Our former Answers and Declarations, and of whom onely We would be understood to speak, think such Declarations and Votes to be such unresistable Engines of Batterie against Us and the Law, that no strength can oppose them: And therefore though they Will take notice from Whence that Letter came, they will vouchsafe it no other mention, but of a Paper (as if found by chance) inscribed, To Our trustie and welbeloved, &c. And it is Wonder, that since they have usurped the Supream Power to themselves, they have not taken upon them the Supream Style too, and directed this very new Declaration, To their trustie and welbeloved, their Subjects of the Citie of London; For it is too great and palpable a scorn to perswade them to take up Arms against Our Person, under colour of being loving Subjects to Our Office, and to Destroy Us, that they may Preserve the King.

They are offended that we should believe, That their end of perswading Our

Subjects

Subjects to raiſe Horſe, and to furniſh Money upon pretence of a Guard for the Parliament, is in truth to imploy thoſe Horſe, Men & Money againſt Us. Let the reaſons of Our belief be never ſo ſtrong, and their Actions never ſo evident to compell all other men to beleeve ſo too, The Lords and Commons do declare (think what you Will, and ſee What you can) That the Deſigne of thoſe Propoſitions for raiſing Men, Horſe and Money, is to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, The Kings Authority and Perſon in His Royall Dignity, The free courſe of Juſtice, The Laws of the Land, The Peace of the Kingdom, and Priviledges of Parliament againſt any Force which ſhall oppoſe them: And this all men are bound to beleeve, though they ſee the Proteſtant Religion, and the Profeſſours thereof miſerably reproached, and in danger of being deſtroyed by a vicious and Malignant Party of Brownists, Anabaptiſts, and other Sectaries, (the principall Ring-leaders of whom have too great a power, even with ſome Members in

both Our Houſes of Parliament) Our Authority deſpiſed, and, as much as in them lies, taken from Us, and reviled in Pulpits and Preſſes by perſons immediately in their Protection, and of their recommendation, and Our Perſon driven away by Tumults and rude multitudes, againſt whom We can have no Juſtice; The courſe of Juſtice interrupted and ſtopped by Orders and Injunctions never heard of till this Parliament; The Laws of the Land trampled under foot and fruſtrated, and new Laws attempted to be made and impoſed upon Our Subjects, without and againſt Our conſent; The Peace of the Kingdom ſhaken and frighted away by diſcountenancing the Laws, abſolving (as much as in them lies) the people from the Rules of Government or Obedience, and even declaring a War againſt Us and the Laws of the Land; And laſtly, The Priviledges of Parliament ſo far extended, as if to the bare ſound of Priviledge of Parliament, The Liberty and Property of the

Sub-

Subject, the dignity and certainty of the Law were in such subjection, that they may first make What Orders they please, and in What cases they please; And Whosoever disputes those Orders, and submits not to those Votes, breaks their Priviledges, and Whosoever breaks their Priviledges is an Enemy to the Common-Wealth, and Worthy of such other Attributes (either of favouring the Rebellion in Ireland, or advancing the War here) as are most likely to render that person suspected or odious to the people: If in truth this be evidently and demonstrably the case, such Declarations will no more gain credit With, or longer mis-lead Our Subjects, then if they should tell them, That We are personally With them in London, When all men see Us here at York.

As they have Declared (the best Argument or Evidence you are to look for) that all that they do is lawfull, because they do it; so they proceed, by the same power, to assure those, Who are apt to be

be deceived by them, that the Force already attending Us (they would certainly do otherwise if they did really beleeve such Force to be about Us) and the Preparation We are making, do evidently appear to be intended for some great and extraordinary designe, and do justifie their former Votes of Our intention of leavying War against Our Parliament: And they have at last given some Reason for that Vote and Declaration; They finde by Our severall Declarations that We intend force against those Who shall submit to the Ordinance of the Militia, and that we intend to make an attempt upon Hull: 'In both Which Cases they are pleased to declare, That whatsoever violence shall be used either against those who exercise this *Militia*, or against *Hull*, they cannot but take it as done against the Parliament. We are beholding to them that they have explained to all Our good Subjects the meaning of their Charge against Us; That by Our intention of making War against Our War-

Parliament no more is pretended to be meant, but Our Resolution not to submit to the high injustice and indignity of the Ordinance and the businesse of Hull. We have never concealed Our intentions in either of those particulars (we wish they would deal as cleerly with Us) but have allwayes, and do now declare, That that pretended Ordinance is against the Law of the Land, against the Libertie and Propertie of the Subject, destructive to Soveraignty, and therefore not consistent with the very Constitution and Essence of the Kingdom, and to the Right and Priviledge of Parliament; That We are bound by Our Oath (and all Our Subjects are bound by theirs of Allegiance and Supremacie, and their own Protestation lately taken, to assist Us) to oppose that Ordinance which is put already in execution against Us, not onely by Training and Arming Our Subjects; but by forceably removing the Magazines from the places trusted by the Counties, to their Own

houſes, and guarding it there with Armed men; whither it Will be next removed, and how uſed by ſuch perſons We know not. That the keeping Us out of Hull by Sir John Hotham Was an Act of high Treaſon againſt Us, and the taking away Our Magazine and Munition from Us was an Act of violence upon Us (by what hands, or by Whoſe direction ſoever it Was done) and in both Caſes, by the help of God and the Law, We Will have Juſtice, or loſe Our life in the requiring it, the Which We do not value at that rate as to preſerve it With the infamy of ſuffering Our Self to be robbed and ſpoiled of that Dignity We were born to. And if it be poſſible for Our good Subjects to beleeve that ſuch a defence of Our Self With the utmoſt poWer and ſtrength We can raiſe, is making a War againſt the Parliament, We do not doubt (howeVer it ſhall pleaſe God to diſpoſe of us in that Contention) but the Juſtice of Our Cauſe Will at the laſt prevail againſt thoſe feW Malignant Spirits

who

who for their own ends and Ambitious deſignes have ſo miſled and corrupted the underſtandings of Our People, and that both Our houſes of Parliament will in ſhort time diſcerne by their own obſervation and the Information we ſhal ſpeedily give them, how neer this flouriſhing Kingdom is brought to ruine and confuſion by theſe Perſons.

And ſince neither Our Declaration, nor the Teſtimonie of ſo many of Our Lords now with Us, can procure credit with theſe Men; but that they proceed to leavy Horſe, and to raiſe Money & Arms againſt Us; We are not to be blamed, if (after ſo many gracious expoſtulations with them, upon undeniable Principles of Law and Reaſon, which they anſwer onely by voting that which We ſay to be neither Law nor Reaſon, and ſo proceed actually to leavy War upon us to juſtifie that which cannot be otherwiſe defended) at laſt We make ſuch Proviſion, that as We have been driven from London, and kept from Hull, We may not

be ſurpꝛized at York; but in a condition to reſiſt and bꝛing to juſtice thoſe Men, who would perſwade Our People that their Religion is in danger, becauſe We Will not conſent it ſhall be in their poWer to alter it by their Uotes; oꝛ their Libertie in danger, becauſe We Will alloW no Judge of that Libertie but the knoWn Law of the Land: yet What ever Pꝛoviſion We ſhall be compelled to make foꝛ Our Securitie, We Will be ready to lay doWn as ſoon as they ſhall have revoked the Oꝛders by Which they have made Leavyes, and ſubmit thoſe perſons Who have detained Our ToWns, carried aWay Our Arms, and put the Militia in execution contrary to Our Pꝛoclamation, to that Triall of their Innocence the Law directs, and to Which they Were born. If this be not ſubmitted to, We ſhall With as good a Conſcience (and We beleeve We ſhall not Want the affections of Our good Subjects to that end) pꝛoceed againſt thoſe Who ſhall preſume to exercile that pretended Oꝛdinance foꝛ the Militia,

Militia, and the other Who keep Our Town of Hull from Us, as We would resist Persons Who came to take away Our life or Our Crown from Us. And therefore We shall again remember and require Our Citie of London to obey Our former Commands, and not to be misled by the Orations of those Men (Who are made desperate by their Fortunes, or their Fortunes by them) Who tell them their Religion, Libertie and Propertie is to be preserved no other Way but by their disloyaltie to Us; That they are now at the brink of the river, and may draw their Swords, When nothing pursues them but their own evill consciences. Let them examine What excellent fruits of Religion the lives of those Men have brought forth, and What great Advancers they have been of the Publike Libertie and Property; How long they have had those Opinions they would ruine them to defend, and how they came to those Opinions; Let them consider Whether their Estates come to them

and are ſetled upon them by Orders of both Houſes, or by that Law which We defend; What Security they can have to enjoy their Own, when they have helped to Rob Us; And What an happy Concluſion that Warre is like to have, which is raiſed to oppreſſe their Soveraigne: That the Wealth and Glory of their City is not like to be deſtroyed any other Way, but (and that Way inevitably it muſt) by Rebelling againſt Us; Nor their Wives and Children to be expoſed to violence and villanie, but by thoſe who make their Appetite and Will the Meaſure and Guide to all their Actions. Let them not fancie to themſelves Melancholike apprehenſions, which are capable of no ſatisfaction, but let them ſeriouſly conſider what ſecurity they can have, that they have not under Us, or been offered by Us; And whether the Doctrine theſe men teach, and would have them Defend, doth not deſtroy the foundations upon which their Security is built.

And

And We do lastly declare again, and publish to all the World; That we shall proceed against all Persons whatsoever that shall assist those Leavies, by furnishing of Horse, Money and Plate, as against the Disturbers of the Publique Peace, and the Authors of those Distractions which threaten the Ruine of Us and this Kingdom.

* * *

FINIS.

T
H
T
T
T
T
W
H
Pi